

**REMARKS / ARGUMENTS**

Claims 16-27 remain pending in this application. No claims have been canceled or added.

**Priority**

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's acknowledgment of the claim for priority and receipt of the priority document in the parent application filed May 10, 1995.

**Specification**

The cross-reference paragraph of the specification has been amended to reflect the issuance of U.S. Patent No. 6,686,895.

**35 U.S.C. §112**

The Examiner contends that the present specification does not disclose the claimed "memory which is within said display apparatus", as recited in claims 16, 21 and 26. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Examiner's attention is directed to Figs. 1 and 6 and the description of the electrically, erasable, programmable, read-only memory (EEPROM) 603 in the specification from page 17, line 1 to page 18, line 12. As clearly shown in Fig. 6,

EEPROM 603 is included in display control circuit 19 which, as shown in Fig. 1, is included in display unit 1b.

**Double Patenting Rejection**

Claims 16-27 are pending, and stand rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,686,895. Without admitting to the propriety of the rejection, the Applicants submit herewith a terminal disclaimer to avoid the rejection.

**35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 16-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over McDaniel et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,415,985). These rejections are traversed as follows.

McDaniel et al does not disclose or suggest a memory which is within the display apparatus. In addition, the present claims have been amended to recite that when the display apparatus is turned on, the control circuit reads out control data from the memory and controls the displayed image on the screen by using the control data read out from the memory. This is directed to the initial automatic adjustment of the displayed image using the control data. The Examiner cannot dismiss this limitation by taking "official notice" as attempted in the Office Action.

Furthermore, the present invention has a structure that the display apparatus is connectable to an external computer. The Examiner contends that in McDaniel et

al, the CRT 64 in Fig. 1 is externally connected to the computer (see Office Action, page 7, lines 4-5). However, in the system shown in Fig. 30 of McDaniel et al, a single body is shown including a display device, a keyboard and a control processor. Therefore, Fig. 30 contradicts the Examiner's assertion. Instead, it should be understood that Fig. 1 of McDaniel et al shows a circuit diagram of the system of Fig. 30, absent any clear language to the contrary.

With respect to the rejection of the independent claims 16, 21 and 26, it should be noted that PROM module 60 is contained within a single bodied driving apparatus that is completely different from the display apparatus of the present invention, which is connectable to an external computer. Furthermore, McDaniel et al recite that system 50 includes a PROM module 60 for storing the executive program of the system 50.

On the other hand, according to the memory within the display apparatus of the presently claimed invention, control data included in a control signal received through a receiver is stored. Although McDaniel et al refer to system operations including I/O read, I/O write, memory read and memory write (see column 4, lines 1-2), such description cannot be said to not disclose or suggest that when a display apparatus is turned on, a control circuit reads out control data from the memory and controls the displayed image on the screen by using the control data read out from the memory.

With respect to the receiver, it should be noted that peripheral control module 62 of McDaniel et al is contained within the single bodied apparatus and that CRT

controller 158 receives data from a DMA controller 152. This is completely different from the presently claimed invention, which is directed to a display apparatus, which is connectable to an external computer, for displaying an image on a screen on the basis of video and synchronization signals received from the external computer, or from the control data from the memory when the display apparatus is turned on and controls the displayed image on the screen by using the control data read out from the memory.

The control referred to at column 5, lines 60 to column 6, line 10 of McDaniel et al is directed to the CRT controller 158 providing and controlling characters to be written on face of CRT 178. In other words, McDaniel et al are silent with respect to the reading of control data from the memory when the display apparatus is turned on in order to control the displayed image on the screen by using this read out control data. On the other hand, at column 5, lines 54-60 of McDaniel et al, address information is referred to as being sent from the DMA controller to thereby read therefrom dot matrix characters. This "address information" does not correspond to the claimed control data or the control signal of the present invention.

At column 10, lines 24-39 of McDaniel et al, the reference to a signal indicating that a tool change operation has been completed does not disclose or suggest a control circuit for controlling an image on a screen using control data included in a control signal received through the receiver and writing the control data into the memory, as claimed. The "image" implies the display size, the display position or the brightness, as specifically recited in claim 27. Therefore, the above-

mentioned portion of McDaniel et al does not disclose or suggest a control circuit that reads control data from the memory when the display apparatus is turned on and controls the displayed image on the screen by using the control data read out from the memory.

With respect to the Examiner's reference to column 5, line 64 to column, 6, line 10, for disclosing the control circuit, it is pointed out that this portion of McDaniel et al disclose the reading or writing of dot matrix characters in the memory and transfer of the data to a shift register. Once again, this has nothing to do with the control data or control signal of the present claims. With respect to the description from column 22, line 31 to column 23, line 11 of McDaniel et al, in conjunction with Fig. 23, it is pointed out that the providing of double size height character displays merely refers to the number of lines being made twice in a scanning control of character data. On the other hand, the present invention is directed to the adjustment of a display size, display position or picture brightness in a display unit as set forth in the specification (see specification, page 1, lines 2-12).

Next, with respect to the Examiner's reference to column 6, lines 29-58 of McDaniel et al, it should be noted that this portion discloses to display, at the time of initialization, messages on CRT 178. Once again, this has nothing to do with a control circuit reading control data from a memory and controlling a displayed image using this control data.

On page 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner argues that McDaniel et al disclose in column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 10, that the CRT controller generates

signals to be used by the CRT and further receives data from the DMA controller and uses it to control the characters/images to be displayed on the CRT. Applicants respectfully disagree. The CRT controller generates ASC II code signals necessary to access PROM 166 (see McDaniel et al, column 5, line 66 to column 6, line 4).

With respect to the Examiner's argument that the "signal" or "image" of the present invention is the same as the "character" disclosed by McDaniel et al, it is pointed out that the present invention is not directed solely to the "image" itself, but includes important features such as that the control circuit reads control data from the memory when the display apparatus is turned on and controls the displayed image on the screen by using the control data read out from the memory.

Finally, the Examiner's attention is directed to column 5, lines 20-23 where it is clearly stated that PROM 140 is programmed with the operating program of the control system 50 in a known manner to execute a set of determinable functions and serves to initialize the system's parameters. Thus, the PROM 140 of McDaniel et al stores the operating program or OS. This is completely different from the memory of the presently claimed invention.

Therefore, given that the memory of the pending invention, which is within the display apparatus as claimed, has been shown to be clearly supported by the specification, it is submitted that all of the independent claims patentably define the present invention over the cited art. Namely, the art of record fails to disclose or suggest that when a display apparatus is turned on, a control circuit reads out control data from a memory, which is within the display apparatus, and controls the

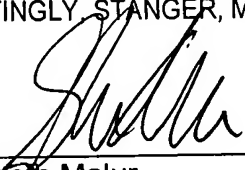
displayed image on a screen by using the control data read out from the memory as recited in the pending claims. As such, the pending claims patentably define the present invention over the cited art.

**Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C.

By   
Shrinath Malur  
Reg. No. 34,663  
(703) 684-1120